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COURTS TO THRESH OUT THE FACTS OF REPUBLIC'S WRECK

White Star Line Will Sue the Owners of the Florida and the Latter Are Expected to File Counter Action.

QUESTION OF SPEED

Congressional Measure Requires Installation of "Wireless" Before a Vessel Gets Clearance Papers.

NEW YORK—Responsibility for the collision between the White Star liner Republic and the Lloyd Italian steamer Florida will be settled in the admiralty courts, according to the decision of the White Star line officials today. P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of that line, said after a meeting of the officials:

"The facts of the collision will be threshed out in the court. We will sue the owners of the Florida and they will very probably sue us. We will issue no statement as to whom we think is to blame for the affair. The captains and officers of the Republic and the Baltic are now being examined thoroughly in regard to the collision by our attorneys to facilitate the preparation of our case in court."

"Do you wish to say anything regarding the statement of Captain Fenelon of the Standard Oil line, that the Republic could have been saved?"

"That statement came to us as a letter," said Mr. Franklin, "and we will not discuss it."

"What about the statement that the Florida was running at the low speed of five knots?"

"Five knots! Do you think a ship running at that speed could have sunk the Republic?"

"The crew of the Republic will be taken care of and sent to the points where they shipped. Most of them will go from Boston to Liverpool today."

The litigation following the sinking of the Republic will involve \$2,000,000. This hinges on whether or not there was negligence in the handling of either the Republic or the Florida immediately preceding the collision.

To what extent the White Star line is liable for cargo is uncertain, but admiralty lawyers said that it was doubtful if the company could be sued because of the stipulation under which freight was generally accepted.

Most of the cargo was insured by the shippers. Its value has not yet been computed, but the loss of baggage to passengers will amount to fully \$175,000, it is estimated.

Whatever damages may be collected against the White Star line cannot exceed the value of the Florida, if she be found at fault, plus her cargo and passenger receipts.

What damages may be collected by passengers and shippers would have to come out of this amount, if recovered at all. Passengers may recover \$100 for the loss of their baggage, and no more, that being one of the conditions printed on the ticket.

The masters of several vessels summoned to the scene of the collision are reported to have said that they were urged by the master of the Republic to see to the Florida. It is believed by some that if all the aid at hand had been employed the Republic could have been floated into port, with moderate weather.

(Continued on Page Two.)

STEEL MEN OPPOSE ANY TARIFF CUT

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The presence of a large number of independent steel manufacturers from western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, not allied with the United States Steel Corporation, have given rise here to various rumors concerning a merger of independent interests, action protesting against tariff reduction and price-cutting.

It seems reasonably certain, from the few intimations which were given, that the purpose of the meeting was to oppose any reduction of iron and steel tariffs. Nothing of an authoritative nature, however, could be learned today.

RAILROAD HEAD ON U. S. PAYROLL

WASHINGTON—That Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad, is on the national government's payroll as a mail messenger at \$1000 a year was admitted today by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Stewart. Representative Murdock of Kansas cited the case Tuesday in the House.

He claimed the compensation was a gratuity, but the department holds that the payment is entirely proper and is for services performed in transmitting the mails across to Canada.

BACON NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON—The Senate in executive session today confirmed the nominations of Robert Bacon to be secretary of state and John Callan O'Laughlin to be assistant secretary of state.

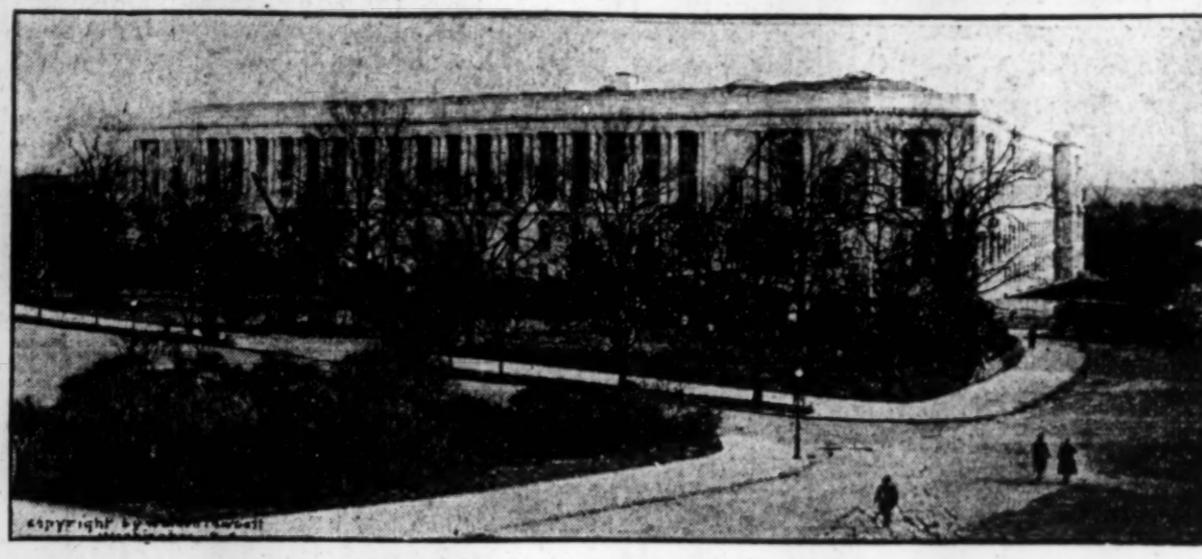
Here Are Seven Million Dollar Offices for Members of U. S. Congress

Exterior Lines Follow General Classic Design But Furnishings Are Not Ornate Nor Luxurious.

MADE CONVENIENT

Each Committee Room Is Equipped With Buzzer to Announce the Calls for Quorums, Votes, Etc.

IMPROVE PROSPECT



(Copyright by Walden Fawcett, Washington, D. C.)
LATEST BUILDING ADDITION FOR THE USE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT CAPITOL SQUARE



(Copyright by Walden Fawcett, Washington, D. C.)
TYPICAL COMMITTEE LOFT IN NEARLY FINISHED ANNEX.

U. S. NAVY NOW REORGANIZED; ORDER IS EFFECTIVE TODAY

Change Outlined by Special Board and Approved by the President Reassigns Bureaus, Preventing Duplication of Work and Establishes Staff Similar to Army's.

WASHINGTON—A complete reorganization of the navy department has been effected by a special board consisting of the two former secretaries of the navy, William H. Moody and Paul Morton; Judge Alston G. Dayton of West Virginia, who was a prominent member of the House committee on naval affairs before his elevation to the bench, and five rear admirals of the navy. The details have been approved by the President and have now been communicated in the form of an official order to the various navy yards and all others interested.

The main purpose of the scheme was to so re-assign the duties of the various bureaus of the department as to prevent duplication of work, and to keep it under the direct supervision of specially qualified officers and to create for the navy what will practically be a general staff similar to that in the army. This will be known as the general board, but its importance will be increased so that all of the greater interests of the navy will be under its charge.

This board will consist of the admiral of the navy; the chief of the bureau of navigation; the president of the naval war college; chief intelligence officer, and a member of the board of inspection and survey, also the naval aide to the assistant secretary, and three of the most efficient line officers afloat.

The board of construction, which is in charge of the supervision of the design, construction and repair of all vessels, is hereafter to consist of seven line officers, and the chief naval constructor.

Hitherto four different bureaus have maintained separate forces of draughtsmen and manufacturing plants. These were connected with the ordnance, equipment, steam engineering and construction and repair bureaus, and they will now all be consolidated under the last named bureau. The bureau of equipment is wiped out entirely, and its duties re-signed.

It is proposed also to wipe out the present bureau of yards and docks as soon as the various works under construction are completed.

Eventually it is expected to make the bureau of steam engineering a branch of the bureau of navigation.

FISH SCHOONER SILSSEE ASHORE

The Elizabeth Silsbee, the finest schooner of the Boston fishing fleet, is ashore at Shelburne, N. S. Capt. John Laurie and his crew of 27 escaped in the dories. She has been out about a week on a trawling trip from this port. Three days ago she was seen by the Rayman, stranded on the lee side of Point Blanche.

Henry Atwood, representing the Atlantic Maritime Company, owners of the vessel, has left for the scene of the wreck to determine what is to be done to save her.

The Silsbee cost \$27,000. She has a 300-horse power gasoline engine, which with the sails carried on her two masts, have driven her 45 miles in three hours. She is 106 feet long, 24 foot beam and 11 feet draught. She was built at Essex, Mass., in 1905.

POSTOFFICE BILL IS OBJECTED TO

WASHINGTON—The postoffice appropriation bill was vigorously opposed in the House Tuesday. The amount carried is \$234,534,370, being \$555,810 more than the original estimate of the department.

Mr. Lloyd, Missouri, said that in 10 years the increase for postoffice employees had been 176 per cent, while in that time the increase in business had been but 50 per cent. He did not, he said, charge anybody with wrongdoing, but declared "there is something radically wrong somewhere."

COMPROMISE PLAN FOR BROWNSVILLE

WASHINGTON—An agreement on the Brownsville case is in sight whereby a vote will be had in the Senate on a compromise proposition, permitting the re-enlistment of the discharged colored soldiers of the 25th infantry, under certain conditions, after a full investigation by a board of retired army officers.

If the negotiations in progress are satisfactorily concluded, it is expected the question will be taken out of the range of debate within the next few days.

The cost of the new office buildings will approximate, including the cost of the land, \$7,000,000.

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HOUSE SAYS KEEP WILLETT'S SPEECH FROM THE RECORD

The Special Committee Votes Unanimously to Expunge Attack on President From Official Document.

SETS FORTH REASON

WASHINGTON—The House this afternoon adopted unanimously and without debate the resolution submitted by the special committee of which Representative James R. Mann was chairman expunging the recent speech of Representative William Willett, Jr., against President Roosevelt from the congressional record.

The report, as presented by Mr. Mann, set forth that the committee had been appointed in accordance with the resolution of Representative James A. Hughes (Rep., W. Va.), which declared that the Willett speech contained "language improper and in violation of the rules of debate."

"Freedom of speech in the House," said the report, "should never be denied or abridged, but freedom of speech in debate does not mean license to indulge in personal abuse or ridicule. The right of members of Congress to criticize the official acts of the President and other officials is beyond question but this right is subject to proper rules requiring decorum and due courtesy governing the relations of the two houses of Congress should, also, to a certain extent, govern the relations of the House and the President."

"Since members may not be questioned elsewhere for speeches in the House, and the President ought not, therefore, to criticize or comment officially on such speeches in the House, it becomes especially the duty of the House to protect the President from that personal abuse, innuendo or ridicule, tending to excite disorder in the House itself, and to create personal antagonism on the part of the President toward the House."

"Your committee finds it impossible to separate those portions of the gentleman's remarks which are open to objection, from those which may be parliamentary, and that the only way to eliminate from the record the remarks which were improper and out of order, is to strike the entire speech from the records."

Appended to the report was a letter from Representative Willett to the committee in which he said:

"It is my serious and earnest contention that I was entirely within my rights to make the speech, and that I followed the established custom and practice of the House."

"To strike my speech from the record in this distance will establish a precedent extremely dangerous, because it will mean that the House has at last surrendered to the proposition that no member can discuss any subject the discussion of which happens to displease the majority."

CUBAN PROGRESS TOLD BY SOLDIER

Sergeant James Meyer of Troop L, 15th U. S. cavalry, who is visiting his parents in Roxbury after a tour of duty in Cuba says: "The Cubans are making steady progress, but look to the Americans to help them advance. It is in the interior that trouble occurs. Although the American troops are withdrawing, it is the opinion of many that some of them will always be needed on the island to keep peace and tranquility."

"The impression among some Americans that Spaniards are responsible for a great deal of the Cuban disturbance is wrong. The Spaniards in Cuba do all they can to help the Cubans and keep peace on the islands."

BRINGS MARINES FROM CUBA.

NEW YORK—The United States steamer Prairie, Commander Ackerman, arrived today from Havana with 410 marines, some of whom will land at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and others will be sent to Boston. The marines were members of the army of occupation.

OLD DAMAGE SUIT IS DISCONTINUED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Attorney-General O'Malley has been served with a discontinuance of a somewhat unusual cause of action started in 1887 in the supreme court, New York city, in which the republic of Honduras appeared as plaintiff and Marco Aurelio Soto as defendant.

More than 20 years ago Soto was President of Honduras, exercising dictatorial power. About 1885 a revolution developed and the President departed to the United States.

The officials of the new government followed him to New York and instituted the action to recover damages claimed to have been suffered as the result of his administration.

ODELLS IN FIELD AGAIN,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Capt. J. M. Odell has let a contract for a new spinning mill, which will go into operation at an early date, and this, it is believed, may be the nucleus of a new group of Odell mills. Offers of substantial financial assistance are reported to have been made to the Odells.

ADDING TWENTY LOOMS.

LOWELL, Mass.—The Lyon Carpet Company is to install 20 new looms, a new building to accommodate them being started as soon as spring opens.

COURTS TO THRESH OUT THE FACTS OF REPUBLIC'S WRECK

(Continued From Page One.)

or, this failing, that her passengers' baggage could almost all have been saved. The whaleback oil-barge-tower City of Everett, reaching Philadelphia, under command of Capt. Thomas Fenlon, reported that she answered the call for help from the Republic and that her aid was refused. The Everett had an equipment of the most capacious marine pumps afloat. Captain Fenlon declared that with the facilities at hand he could have floated the Republic to where she could have been saved by wreckers.

Bill in Congress Compels Wireless on All Liners

WASHINGTON—As an outcome of the triumph of the wireless telegraph in rescuing the passengers and crew of the Republic, Congress may require every ocean-going vessel that leaves an American port to cross either the Atlantic or the Pacific to be equipped with a wireless apparatus.

Representative James F. Burke of Pennsylvania Wednesday introduced a bill to require every ocean liner passenger steamer, certified to carry 50 passengers before being granted a clearance for a foreign port, 500 miles or more distant, to be equipped with an efficient radio-telegraphic installation with an operator on board.

This action followed the receipt of a telegram by Mr. Burke from Reuben Miller, a retired millionaire banker of Pittsburg, who was on the Republic.

"I was on the Republic," wired Mr. Miller, "and had it not been for the wireless and the relief it brought to us, I feel sure all on board would have been lost. Can you not start an international movement to compel all vessels carrying passengers to equip themselves with wireless telegraphy?"

The bill was referred to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, and Mr. Burke hopes to obtain a hearing and to have the bill favorably reported to the House in time to permit its being enacted before the adjournment of the present Congress.

Wireless Operator Calls It the "Greatest Test Yet"

A. H. Ginman, who was the operator at the wireless station at Siasconset, Nantucket, and received the first signals from "Jack" Binns of the Republic, telling of the collision, has sailed for England on a vacation trip, aboard the Saxonia.

Discussing the affair he said:

"This is the greatest test that wireless has yet had. We knew that it could do all these things, but the public had to be convinced and I think it is. Without the wireless, those vessels would all have passed the Republic in the fog and she and the Florida and their passengers might have gone to the bottom without assistance of any kind."

The Baltic caught the message we were sending to the Lorraine and she sent word she was coming. Then we began to hear from all sides of rescuing craft.

"Then began a busy time. Messages were coming from all sides faster than we could take them. There were hundreds of private messages to passengers on the Republic. There were official messages of all sorts. There were calls from vessels in various zones asking particulars, and always we had to relay the questions and answers of the Republic and her rescuers. None of my operators got any sleep until Monday."

Florida's Captain Says Republic Was Going Fast

NEW YORK—A statement by Captain Ruspini of the Italian line steamer Florida, which sank the White Star line steamer Republic in a collision during a fog off Nantucket Saturday, has been given out by the agents.

Its feature was the direct charge that the Republic was running at a high rate of speed through the fog. It also refuted reports that the quarter-master of the Florida was to blame and that the captain struck the man.

RICE AGAIN SEEKS ORINOOCO'S SOURCE

WASHINGTON—The charges made by Congressman Rainey, so far as they related to Senator Lodge, are denied by the latter's friends, who say that the legislation regarding the purchase of the Tremont and Shawmut, belonging to the Boston Steamship Company, was perfectly above board when it was effected.

Both senators did all they could to further the sale of the ships, it is stated, which were built by Boston people in 1904 at a cost of \$1,800,000, and the war department was authorized by Congress to buy them at a price not in excess of \$1,550,000. It bought the vessels for \$1,157,000. By saving thus \$400,000 the government got the ships at a bargain.

The understanding was that the ship will eventually become the property of the navy department, which is in need of such vessels for colliers or transports.

"It stands to reason, therefore, that a college course offers peculiar advantage to the young man who would take up newspaper work, and that the college graduate enters upon a sharp competition with a better outfit than can be had by growing up in the business by as much as his education is broader."

CHESAPEAKE BOND ISSUE AWARDED

NEW YORK—Dr. Hamilton Rice of Boston, explorer of the Orinoco river, who disappeared from civilization for a long time on his search for the source of that river, has returned to the United States, being a passenger on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria from London, where he has been writing a book telling of his expedition. The book will be published by the Royal Geographical Society of London, of which the explorer is a member, but meanwhile Dr. Rice, if his plans work out, will probably be again in the wilds of northern Brazil. He is bent on again penetrating the Orinoco country, going as before with no companions but Indian guides and "cargadores" or burden bearers.

MAINE MAN WINS PRIZE AT BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Jasper J. Stahl of Wakoboro won the annual contest for a prize of \$40 offered by the class of 1868 for the best written and spoken essay by a Bowdoin college senior. There were five other seniors competing. The subject of Stahl's prize-winning paper was "The Effect of Italy Upon the German Temperament."

ADDITIONAL LOOMS.

LOWELL, Mass.—The Lyon Carpet Company is to install 20 new looms, a new building to accommodate them being started as soon as spring opens.

BOSTON'S FINANCE COMMISSION NOT TO ACCEPT SALARY

SECRET SERVICE MEN ARE INVESTIGATING THE ALLEGED TRANSPORTATION OF CELESTIALS FROM JAMAICA TO PHILADELPHIA.

To Settle All Further Discussion, Today Makes Public Vote to That Effect Taken Last December.

SERVE CITY WELL

The Boston finance commission to day still all proposals for granting its members compensation for services rendered during the past two years.

According to a public statement the members of the commission on Dec. 8, 1908, voted unanimously to refuse any pay for their services, if any were offered.

The statement says:

"The proposal having again been made in the press that the members of the finance commission should be paid for their services, the commission desires to state that on Dec. 2, 1908, it was voted unanimously that the commission will decline compensation for their services, if offered, and the chairman was then authorized to make the vote public whenever in his discretion the time seemed opportune."

The Governor-elect was informed of this vote at the time. So far as the commission is concerned the matter is thus finally settled. It is hoped that no friend of the commission will endeavor to reopen it."

The finance commission ends its tenure of office on Saturday when the detailed report of its work since January, 1908, will be submitted to the Legislature. This report will embody the draft of the proposed new charter for the city of Boston. The commission had intended to present the draft with bill providing for it last Saturday, the final day for the filing of new business, but several reasons prevented it. It will be done later.

It is expected by many that John F. Kennedy, representing the labor wing of the commission, will file a minority report which however it is said will not materially conflict with that of the majority of the commission.

BOARD BLOCKS MAYOR'S MOTION

Several important nominations of Mayor Aldwin were held up by the Cambridge board of aldermen at the regular meeting Tuesday evening, as follows:

William Balmer and John Lynch, cemetery commissioners; Thomas F. Tracy, superintendent of buildings; J. Porter Russell, member of the board of health; Dr. E. H. Sparrow, inspector of milk, and Thomas J. McGowan as constable.

The appointment as library trustees were William Taggart Piper and Edward P. Collier, reappointments; Prof. T. N. Carter, to succeed John Buckley, who declined a reappointment, and Thomas F. Dolan and Edward B. Mainey, in place of Dr. Eugene A. McCarthy, and Albert M. Barnes, resigned. These appointments were tabled under the rules until next meeting.

FRIENDS OF LODGE DEFEND SHIP DEAL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of the Hartford Courant, in an article in the Yale News today, tells why he considers a college education an asset to an embryonic journalist.

"All that goes to make a newspaper is built up about the news itself, which is the life and very essence of the business."

"There seems to be three primary requirements for successful newspaper work. First, the faculty of observation;

second, the art of writing; third, general knowledge, primarily knowledge of history (which is the news of earlier periods) to suggest the value and relation of events.

"It stands to reason, therefore, that a college course offers peculiar advantage to the young man who would take up newspaper work, and that the college graduate enters upon a sharp competition with a better outfit than can be had by growing up in the business by as much as his education is broader."

EDUCATION AIDS NEWSPAPER MAN

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Leading Events in Athletic World = Yale Eleven Practices

No Change Should Be Made in Auto Racing Control

Many Interested Parties Believe the Proposed Manufacturers' Association Is Not Needed.

OLD SYSTEM IS GOOD

NEW YORK—Opposition continues to arise over the proposed association to take control of automobile racing in this country. H. S. Houpt, a member of the contest committee of the Automobile Club of America, is the latest one in the automobile trade who does not favor the proposed formation of the organization which is now planned by manufacturers. Mr. Houpt has had cars entered in most of the big races.

Mr. Houpt believes that manufacturers, importers and dealers who enter races and are regular competitors in such events should have a voice in the formation of the rules and conditions adopted for the running of the races. He also feels that the governing of races ought to be left to a body of representatives of clubs from different parts of the country, as he believes such a plan will prove most satisfactory in the long run.

He thinks makers and agents should be entitled to make suggestions when rules are being formulated, as they are best acquainted with the mechanical end of racing, and are therefore, well fitted to draft rules and conditions to govern the technical side of racing, hill climbing and endurance events.

He thinks it would be better if the actual government of races were left to men who have no direct or indirect interest in any car. He says he does not expect to do any racing this year, but if he did he would feel the same way on the subject of racing.

E. R. Hollander has been misquoted to the effect that the Automobile Club of America did not govern international racing in this country, but acted only as the emissary and ambassador of the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs. He meant that the club did not promote such races. This club is interested in the promotion of only one race, the Grand Prize. Its position, however, as the absolute governing body in international racing in this country is now absolutely established. It cost the club \$25,000 to maintain its control of international racing.

FAVORS EASTERN FOREST RESERVE

Weeks' Bill Intended to Conserve Timber in White and Appalachian Ranges to Be Reported.

WASHINGTON—Advocates of the forest reserves in the White mountains of New England and the Appalachian mountains of the southern states consider that they won a significant victory when the House committee on agriculture, 9 to 8, agreed Tuesday to make a favorable report to the House on the Weeks bill, having the creation of these reserves in view.

The bill authorizes the secretary of agriculture for the protection of water-sheds of navigable streams to administer and protect for a term of years private forest lands upon any watershed "whereon lands may be permanently reserved, held or administered as national forest lands."

It is provided that no timber shall be cut or removed from these lands except under regulations approved by the secretary.

GUARD IS ORDERED TO MEET CHENEYS

NEW YORK—Orders were given today by the state department for a guard of marines to meet the Fabre liner *Venezia* when she docks at Brooklyn Thursday to act as escort to the bodies of United States Consul Cheney and his wife, which the ship will bring.

The battalion will accompany the cortege to the Grand Central station, from where the bodies will be sent to New Haven, Conn., the home of the Cheneys.

MESSINA—Edmund Billing, the representative of the Massachusetts relief committee, has placed \$4000 at the disposal of the Duchess of Aosta.

LONDON—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, there was an earthquake in Chinese Turkestan on Jan. 23. The shocks at Baku were shown by the seismograph to have been more severe than those at Messina.

ISTHMIANS DISCUSS TREATIES. PANAMA—The National Assembly is now discussing the treaties pending between the United States, Panama, and Colombia, and the opinion is expressed that the treaties will be ratified by large majorities, coincident with the arrival of President-Elect Taft. President Reyes has called a special session of the Congress of Colombia for February to consider the treaties.

PRACTISE FOR YALE ELEVEN

The First Mid-Winter Training Ever Held in Football at Yale University Began Tuesday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—For the first time in the history of Yale football candidates for next fall's eleven were asked to report for winter practise this week. As a result of the call issued Monday candidates for quarter-back and center rush began a rudimentary drill on the gymnasium floor Tuesday afternoon which will last a month. This is not a part of the regulation spring practise, which will be held as usual, beginning in April, and will include the usual punting and drop-kicking drill.

This practise is being held because Yale finished the football season of 1908 with her quarter-backs displaying the most inferior technical form ever shown by Yale in championship contests. Injuries compelled a continuous shifting in the quarter-back places last fall, and Corey and Johnson, the players picked for the final matches, were inexperienced.

Captain Coy had six quarter-backs and five centers working Tuesday. They will be drilled in receiving and passing the ball daily. Coy and W. M. Wheaton, the backfield coach, will direct the drill, and George Ade, who is regarded as the creator of the present style of Yale quarter-back play, and Head Coach Howard Jones, will be here for part of the practise.

Corey and Johnson are started as the leading candidates for the quarter-back position, with Merritt and Howe, the freshman players, as prominent candidates. All four have excellent possibilities. Hopkins, one of the most promising substitutes, left college because of faculty complications. Cooney, Hyde and Loree, the freshman center rushes for three consecutive years, are at center at present. Cooney has played guard most of the time for two seasons, but may go back to the center of the line next fall.

The players who have begun work will in strict training till work closes, although no training table will be formed.

LACROSSE TEAM HAS SEVEN GAMES

The Harvard Athletic Association has approved the following schedule for the lacrosse team: April 17, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; 21, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 22, Annapolis at Annapolis; 24, Stevens Institute at Hoboken; May 1, Columbia at Cambridge; 8, Hobart at Geneva; 10, Cornell at Ithaca.

COACH METZGAR RESIGNS.

PHILADELPHIA—Sol Metzgar, head coach of the Pennsylvania football team last fall, has resigned the position. Hunter Scarlett, Bill Hollenback and Smith are being considered as a successor.

FOUR MATCHES FOR SWIMMERS

AMHERST—The schedule of the Amherst swimming team has been announced: Feb. 17, dual meet with Brown University at Providence, R. I.; 27, dual meet with Williams at Williamstown; Mar. 6, Williams, Brown and Amherst in triangular meet at Amherst; 13, Interclass meet.

The following events will be held in the above-mentioned meets: 25, 50, 100, 220 and 440-yard swims; plunge for distance, diving and relay race. In the intercollegiate meets the relay teams will be composed of four men, while in the interclass teams there will be ten men on a side. In the dual meet with Brown Providence, Amherst will play Brown at water polo, while in the triangular meet at Amherst, Williams will play water polo with Brown.

Swimming practise is being held on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

For the relay team Butts, Treadwell, Huszagh and Wesner are among the ones doing good work. Wesner and Huszagh are prominent in the 50 and 150-yard swims; Ladd and Wiltsie in the 220; and VanAuken and Albree in the 440. In the plunge for distance, Mitchell, '10 is steadily improving. Emrie, '10, McKay, '09 and Wight, '10 excel in diving. Prof. R. F. Nelligan is coaching the swimmers and D. E. Emrie is assistant manager.

WANT HAUGHTON TO COACH AGAIN

Now that the football schedule for the Harvard varsity team of 1909 has been practically completed, the only matter of importance that has not yet been officially decided upon is the appointment of a head coach for the team.

The position was held by P. D. Haughton last year. It was his first year at head coaching in Cambridge and he proved to be one of the best coaches the Cambridge squad has ever had. We have been told on the best of authority that the position has been offered him for this year, but when interviewed Mr. Haughton refused either to deny or confirm the report.

It is generally believed that if he can arrange his business affairs as to give him the necessary time in which to coach the team, he will again be in control. The students and players are with him to a man and they feel that if the success of 1908 is to be repeated in 1909 it will be necessary for Mr. Haughton to again be at the head of the coaching staff.

PRINCETON WILL PLAY NAVY.

ANAPOLIS, Md.—Announcement has been made here that Princeton has agreed to play football with the midshipmen next season and the game will take place at Annapolis, probably on Oct. 16. The local athletic authorities desired a later date, but this was found the only available one for Princeton.

KELLY MAKES BEST TIME.

Coch Donovan of the Harvard track squad has chosen eight men to compete in the finals relay team to meet Cornell at the B. A. meet Feb. 6. The finals will be held next Tuesday, when four men will be selected. The best time made in the preliminary trials Tuesday was by Kelly, '11. He ran 390 yards in 50.4-5. The record is 48.4-5. Coach Donovan said that Kelly was a coming man, and, considering that he ran against the wind, his running showed good promise.

EXPECTS TEAM TO DO BETTER

Manager Bowerman of the Boston Nationals Sends His Contract to President Dovey.

The Boston Nationals have received the signed contract of Manager Frank Bowerman. The manager had agreed on terms some time ago with President Dovey, but seemed in no hurry to return his contract. This is the third contract returned to President Dovey, and he predicts that he will have most of his men signed before the Chicago meeting the middle of next month.

Much dependence will be placed by the club on the presence of Bowerman behind the bat next season. Last summer he had a bad hand, which kept him out of the game a good deal.

The new manager believes that Boston is at last five first-class men on the payroll, with several promising youngsters, who must be developed. Boston finished sixth last season with a percentage of .408, and the new manager will have to keep busy to beat that record for winning games, as most of the teams that beat Boston out last season will be stronger than ever.

HOCKEY CLUB GETS SURPRISE

NEW YORK—The Wanderers hockey team sprung a surprise on the Hockey Club at St. Nicholas Rink, Tuesday night when it defeated it by a score of 4 to 2.

The Wanderers had a new man at point in McCallum, who played a strong game. He understands hockey and knows how to play his position well. Woods at goal played a wonderful game and stopped many difficult shots.

The lineup follows:

WANDERERS (4). HOCKEY CLUB (2).
Woods, R. g. Ellison
Dufresne, C. p. ...
Harmon, r. f. Remond
G. Horneek, c. c. Bryan
McCallum, l.w. r.w. Britton
Goal—For Hockey Club, Bryan, Keefe; for Wanderers, Garon 2, McPherson, McCallum. Referee—R. Castleton, New York Athletic Club; Assessor—F. J. McGuire, Empire St. Nicholas Hockey Club. Umpires—H. Douglas, Wanderers' Hockey Club, and Robert Strange, New York Athletic Club. Timekeeper—J. Croker and J. P. Forrest. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

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ICE HOCKEY FOR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—A professional ice hockey league, embracing Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, organized along lines of national baseball, has been started here, and an effort will be made to make this sport as popular in winter as baseball is during warm weather. Players will sign contracts and in other ways abide by the rules of the baseball leagues. President Comiskey of the White Sox is one of the promoters.

SLOSSON WINS BACK TITLE.

NEW YORK—George Slosson, who won the 18.1 ball line billiard professional championship eleven years ago and lost it two years later, regained it Tuesday night by defeating George Sutton of Chicago by a score of 500 to 328.

SKATING RACES FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—The indoor championship skating races will be held here on Feb. 8, and already efforts are being made to bring together the victors of all races now in progress at Cleveland.

FEW CANDIDATES IN TRAINING FOR AQUATIC TEAM

Only Sixteen Experienced Men Reported to Coach Knudson for Chicago Varsity Swimming Events.

RELAY TEAM STRONG

CHICAGO—University of Chicago's chances of having a strong swimming team this year do not seem very bright at this time. The squad is in charge of Coach Oscar Knudson. He has had to start in the season with but 16 men left from last year's squad. Eight of these men are candidates for the water polo team, while the other eight are trying for the swimming events.

The men who have reported are doing good work, and promise to make a good showing in the dual contests, but there are too few of them to expect good results as a team.

The failure of ex-Captain Badenoch was a severe loss to the squad, as he was the mainstay of the polo team last year and still has another year of competition if he chooses to play. Ferguson and Bickel, both "C" men of last year's team, who are at present in college, has failed to show up for practise, but the latter's lateness is probably due to the fact that he is on the university debating team.

Captain Kahn, Cary and Mark Hirsch are forming a nucleus of varsity veterans for the polo team. Coach Knudson has also got Benitez, Taylor and Beverly of the '11 team, and two new recruits, Swaine and Paul Gardner, in the squad. Benitez played a strong game on the freshman team last winter, and is expected to do wonders this season as a polo player.

An innovation in the method of teaching the polo men the plays of the game has been introduced by Coach Knudson and Solomon, who is helping him. Instead of practical demonstration in the water alone, the men are taught the ideas of the plays from a blackboard diagram.

The swimming team is handicapped by a lack of material, although several new men are expected to join the squad before long, as is also the case with Captain Kahn's part of the aquatic sport. Captain Cary of the swimming team has not been able to practise regularly. The team will be fairly strong in the 100-yard swim with Lidster, Bergeron and Parker. Lidster will also be the mainstay in the 40-yard back stroke.

BOWLING RESULTS.

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.

	1	2	3	Total
Newtowne	464	477	474	1415
Calumet	467	473	478	1418
Colonial	538	521	482	1541
Dudley	477	447	409	1333

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Winsor 494 472 496 1462

999th A. A. 438 471 494 1403

2 Total 931 923 940 2834

2m. 21st

Edward Abbaticchio, second baseman of the Pittsburg team, has refused to accept a cut in salary for 1909 and announced that he will not play this summer unless he receives the same pay as last year.

Manhattan field, New York, which was used in former years for the New York National baseball teams and college events, is to be turned into an amusement park.

E. LAMEY WINS ONE AND TWO-MILE

CLEVELAND—Speed skaters in the United States and Canada participated at the Elysium rink here Tuesday in the first three of six contests to determine the national amateur indoor skating championships. The program embraced the quarter mile, mile and two-mile events, in three heats each, two preliminary and one final. President Blanchard of the Western Skating Association of Chicago was the referee. The summary follows:

Quarter mile dash (final heat)—Won by P. Kearney, Brooklyn; Lot Roe, Toronto, second; Fred Robson, Toronto, third; O. Supthorn, Saratoga, fourth. Time, 41.2-8.

Two-mile race (final heat)—Won by E. Lamey, Saranac Lake; W. Granger, New York, second; P. Kearney, Brooklyn, third; Lot Roe, Toronto, fourth. Time, 6m. 32s.

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Boston Elevated

A MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING PRIVILEGE OFFERED FOR SALE

BIDS RECEIVABLE FOR RIGHTS TO ADVERTISING SIGNS

IN BOSTON'S NEW WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company will receive on or before Thursday, February 11, 1909, sealed proposals marked "Proposals for Tunnel Advertising," for the privilege of exclusive use of any or all advertising signs in the newly opened Washington Street tunnel. Proposals to be opened by the Executive Committee of the Company at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above date.

Proposals may be for one, two, three or five years.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The advertising tablets set in the tiled walls of the tunnel are 30 by 46 inches. They number 400

MILLION DOLLAR CITY HALL ASKED FOR SPRINGFIELD

Scheme Outlined to Legislative Committee Plans Tower Higher Than Bunker Hill Monument.

City Solicitor Woeden of Springfield appeared before the legislative committee on cities Tuesday in behalf of the bill to permit that city to expend \$1,000,000 for a municipal building, urging that it was much needed in that city, an up-to-date municipality.

Three Springfield bills were considered together. Besides the bill for municipal buildings, there was a bill to provide for the election of a city treasurer once in two years and to give the mayor of the city a two-year term.

The municipal buildings scheme is a grand affair, embracing practically a group of buildings, with a central clock tower 270 feet high, or 50 feet higher than Bunker Hill monument. It was said that a wealthy citizen would donate \$50,000 to the city if the plan with the tower was adopted. The width of the municipal building and auditorium is 115 feet, the height to apex of pediment 75 feet, the depth of the building will be 175 feet, and the material used is to be Indiana limestone, the total cost is figured at \$1,100,000.

City Treasurer E. T. Tiff stated that the present borrowing capacity of Springfield is approximately \$440,000 and its tax rate \$15.50. The city is steadily going ahead, and he felt could well afford this building. The bill provides for a 40-year loan.

Chairman George D. Pratt of the commission appointed after the burning of Springfield city hall to devise plans for a new municipal building, explained the proposition.

The committee heard the petition of Fred W. Tibbets of Gloucester that the said city may be authorized to spend not exceeding \$700 to pay for the celebration of "Gloucester day." The city council had ruled that it was illegal for the city to spend money for such a purpose.

Mr. Tibbets said that President Taft is coming to the north shore this summer, and Gloucester would feel pretty mean if it couldn't appropriate the money for that reception. There is no opposition.

The city council of Lynn petitioned that the office of city treasurer and collector of taxes be permanently separated after March, 1909, into two distinct offices. City Solicitor Arthur G. Wadeleigh said that it was felt that the money, with 83,000 inhabitants, had outgrown the old condition of affairs.

The late city treasurer had been such a good fellow that the city council would not disturb him, but that while he had made a fine treasurer, he had not given the time that the growth of the city demanded to the collection of taxes. No opposition. Hearing closed.

WANTS BONDING FEATURE CHANGED

Three water supply propositions, in two of which the committee intimated that the bonding features would have to be changed from sinking funds to serial bond systems, were heard by the legislative committee on water supply Tuesday.

Major Moors, Representative Burnett, City Solicitor Allen and City Treasurer Lavender of Melrose appeared in favor of a bill to increase the city's water loan \$100,000. D. Chester Parsons of Shirley favored a \$15,000 increase in the water supply district of that town. In both cases there was no opposition.

The Williamstown Water Company petition showed a complication of affairs. The town contemplates buying the property, and wants a large floating debt capitalized or bonded.

The state board of health objected to giving the company the legal right to go over into Vermont for water. The board claimed there could be no way of guarding the purity of the water supplied from outside the state.

HALTS SENATE'S STEEL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—That the Senate has no right to call upon President Roosevelt for information which he may have obtained from the United States Steel Corporation when he countenanced that concern's absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company is the opinion of the special committee on judiciary appointed to investigate the merger. The situation is proving decidedly embarrassing to the judiciary committee, but regardless of this fact, it has been decided to proceed with the inquiry and report to the Senate whether the President had authority to permit the merger.

BOSTON SOCIETY OPPOSES STATUE

WASHINGTON—The Copley Society, made up of Boston architects and artists, is petitioning the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to defeat the McCall bill providing for a park in front of the new union station in Washington and the erection of a statue in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

The resolutions sent to the delegation decry the effort to spoil "a vista from the railway station to the national Capitol," and that the vista "should not be interrupted by any structure whatever."

Waltham Alumni to Give Play



MISS GERTRUDE SPARROW

Who takes the part of Dora in the play, "Captain Letterblair," to be given by the Waltham High School Alumni Association, Jan. 29.

SILE DRYING HOUSE IS PLANNED.

ALBANY—An addition will be built by the Niagara Silk Mills of North Tonawanda. It will be of concrete and used for drying silk.

ADVOCATES GREAT BOSTON-CAROLINA INLAND WATERWAY

How Boston can be made to lead the world in commercial enterprise was explained to the Boston Druggists' Association in annual meeting at Young's Hotel Tuesday evening by Judge Loyed E. Chamberlain, president of the Massachusetts board of trade. Judge Chamberlain declared that perfecting a great system of inland waterways was the way to bring about this result. This, he said, would mean the construction of an inland waterway from Albermarle, N. C. Carolina, to Boston, the final link of which would be the construction of the proposed canal from Taunton through Brockton to Quincy.

Mayor George A. Hibbard and President Treadway also were guests of the association and were greatly interested in Judge Chamberlain's remarks. The judge said in part:

"This waterway proposition can be carried through cheaply and quickly if you men of Boston fight for it. To do this you must reopen and enlarge the Carroll-Albermarle canal; thus connecting the Delaware bay; reopen and enlarge the Raritan canal, connecting with Raritan bay.

WASHINGTON—In the Senate Tuesday the nomination of Samuel B. Donnelly of New York to be public printer was confirmed.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on immigration has authorized a favorable report on the nomination of Daniel J. Keefe to be commissioner-general of immigration.

WASHINGTON—In the Senate Tuesday the nomination of George S. Terry was assistant United States treasurer in New York city.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on finance has voted to report favorably the Lodge bill to prohibit the importation of opium for smoking purposes.

WASHINGTON—Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have been ordered by Justice Wright of the District supreme court to pay the costs incurred in the proceedings which resulted in their sentence for contempt. The costs aggregate about \$1500.

WASHINGTON—The Prussian Diet Tuesday voted down various motions favoring electoral reform.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The steamer Venture, owned by the Boscowitz Steamship Company of Victoria, and worth more than \$100,000, has been burned.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Three Japanese, suspected of being spies in the service of the Peruvian government, have been captured near Cuenca and brought here.

LONDON—Henry Hess, publisher of "The Critic," has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for publishing statements to deceive shareholders and for the misappropriation of \$7140.

MONTRÉAL—T. J. Drummond, retiring president of the board of trade here, in his annual address gave it his opinion that Canada had nothing to gain and everything to lose by reciprocity with the United States.

BARROWS CAPTAIN OF THE LANCERS

First Lieutenant John Stuart Barrows of the National Lancers has been elected to the command of that troop to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Fred R. Robinson, who has accepted a commission in the Massachusetts naval brigade.

The other officers of the troop were promoted as a result of the election of the commanding officer, Second Lieut. Charles Brooks Appleton being made first lieutenant and First Sergeant John Kenney promoted to the second lieutenant.

Senators expressed the opinion that the new Senator from Iowa would ultimately become one of the strong debaters in the upper house.

CUMMINS' FIRST SENATE SPEECH

WASHINGTON—Senator Cummins of Iowa made his maiden speech in the Senate Tuesday, speaking in support of certain amendments to the postal savings bank bill, for which he stands sponsor. While he scarcely raised his voice, he was easily heard in all parts of the chamber.

The Senate was well filled, and Senators remained in their places throughout the speech, giving the new Senator the closest attention.

Senators expressed the opinion that the new Senator from Iowa would ultimately become one of the strong debaters in the upper house.

BILL FOR COSTLY STATE HOUSE.

CONCORD, N. H.—Among the 317 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature Tuesday was the bill of Representative Hurd of Manchester to build a new State House in that city, the state to appropriate \$1,000,000 and Manchester to give \$250,000.

GREAT ELM CUT DOWN.

DOVER, N. H.—The elm tree in front of the Wingate homestead on the Dover Point road, said to be 125 years old, has been cut down. The tree measured 30 feet in circumference.

THE RESOLUTIONS SENT TO THE DELEGATION DECIDE THE EFFORT TO SPOIL "A VISTA FROM THE RAILWAY STATION TO THE NATIONAL CAPITOL," AND THAT THE VISTA "SHOULD NOT BE INTERRUPTED BY ANY STRUCTURE WHATEVER."

SEARLES TAX CASE CAUSES RE-FILING OF OLD DOCUMENT

Schedule of Personal Property Owned by Mrs. Seares Twenty Years Ago Figures in the Controversy.

WALTHAM—The Waltham High School Alumni Society will present at the Scenic Temple, Waltham, Friday evening, Jan. 20, the Irish military play "Captain Letterblair," which was first produced in this country by E. H. Sothen. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be devoted to the scholarship fund.

The Waltham Alumni Society is unique among similar societies in this state, being one of the very few, if not the only organization of that nature in the commonwealth giving scholarships to graduates of the high school who have stood high in their classes and wish to attend college, but lack the necessary funds.

The society yearly gives three scholarships of \$50 each to graduates of the high school.

The entire cast will consist of members of the Alumni Society excepting the part of the captain, that being taken by Robert Burnham of the Emerson College of Oratory.

Several rehearsals have been held during the last month at the high school. The following are in charge of the event: Miss Lina Williams, chairman; Mrs. Ralph A. Doe and Daniel Gibbs.

The cast: Captain Letterblair, Robert Burnham; Dean Amorose, Carl Horton; Pinckney, Elmer Marsh; Jorkins, Charles A. Ballard; Mr. Seton, Lindley Townsend; Smithers, Daniel Gibbs; Merrivale, Waldo Bond; Lord Willoughby, Percival Stone; the butler, Peter Graverson; Dora, Miss Gertrude Sparrow; Polly, Mrs. Bertha Putney; Hyacinth, Miss Elizabeth P. Wright.

Washington Briefs

WASHINGTON—The Senate has voted to purchase an oil portrait of the late Senator Allison of Iowa.

WASHINGTON—A bill has been introduced in the Senate to purchase G. W. F. Travis' portrait of Lincoln for \$20,000.

WASHINGTON—President and Mrs. Roosevelt dined with Postmaster General and Mrs. George von L. Meyer Tuesday evening.

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THEME WILL BE TRADE POLICIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Notices were sent Tuesday to 108 members of committees of the Providence board of trade to attend an informal dinner Friday evening for the purpose of considering definite policies of work for the board to pursue for the development of trade in Providence.

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TRAIN CRASH IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA—Forty-five fatalities are reported today in a railway wreck at Bielitz, in Austrian Silesia.

Senator Hale's Son for Congress

AUGUSTA, Me.—Noticeable among the visitors to the capital during the legislative sessions is Col. Frederick Hale of Portland, son of United States Senator Eugene Hale of Ellsworth. Mr. Hale is a conspicuous figure in the throngs about the lobby just now from the fact that he has only recently thrown down the gauntlet for the berth at Washington to succeed Congressman Amos L. Allen of the first Maine district, who has formally announced his retirement at the close of his present term.

Backed by the influence of his distinguished father, with unlimited means at his command, coupled with tact and inherent ability, Colonel Hale has been making rapid progress in the political councils of Maine in the last few years. He was born in Detroit, educated in the common schools, at Harvard University and at the Columbia Law school. He is 34 years of age. He is a practising attorney in Portland and also chairman of the Republican city committee.

He was a colonel on the staff of Gov. John F. Hill. As a member of the leading clubs, active in the affairs of the Congregational church and a shining light in the exclusive social circles, Colonel Hale is known over wide area.

Four years ago Colonel Hale was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and both in committee and legislative sessions achieved signal success. It was through the influence of his father that the famous James G. Blaine house was secured as a club rendezvous for his son and a select coterie of legislative conferees. It was here that Colonel Hale entertained on a lavish scale many of the public men of the state.

It is the contention of the state tax commissioners that this personal property is still in the possession of the family on the ground that it was the best investment that could be made of the money that it represented and that whatever bonus had matured and have not been refunded have been reinvested in equally good bonds. It is therefore claimed that Mr. Seares possesses practically two thirds of this personal property today. This list of Mrs. Seares' property commences with a statement that she owned 20,750 shares in the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The following list of her other holdings at that time is interesting reading in itself, aside from any bearing on the case which is now under consideration by the attorney-general of the state:

212 bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad at \$1000 each.....\$2,125,000
80 1st mortgage bonds of the Northern Railroad at \$1000 each.....80,000
100 mortgage bonds of the Park and Ocean railroad at \$1000 each.....100,000
1754 mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific of Arizona at \$1000 each.....1,754,000

125 1st mortgage bonds of the Amador Branch railroad at \$1000 each.....125,000
119 1st mortgage bonds of the Sacramento & Placer railroad at \$1000 each.....119,000
18 1st mortgage bonds of the Redwood Branch railroad at \$1000 each.....18,000
22 bonds of the Sacramento & Folsom railroad at \$500 each.....11,000
6 1st mortgage bonds of the Lake & Fort Douglas railroad at \$1000 each.....6,000
5 bonds of the Los Angeles Bridge Company at \$500 each.....2,500
86 2d mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad at \$1000 each.....868,000
109 1st mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad at \$1000 each.....1,069,000
799 1st mortgage bonds of the Mexican International railroad at \$1000 each.....799,000

131 1st mortgage bonds of Morgan, Louisiana & Texas railroad at \$1000 each.....131,000
32 mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific railroad at \$1000 each.....32,000
59 mortgage bonds of the Monterey railroad at \$1000 each.....59,000
1000 2d mortgage bonds of the Gulf, West, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad at \$1000 each.....1,000,000
15 bonds of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company at

WEALTHY AFRICAN COUNTRY OPENED TO ENGLISH TRADERS

Great Britain Increases Subject Population in Northern Nigeria Without Employment of Force, and Railway Development Proceeds Rapidly, Says Official.

LONDON—Great Britain has added enormously to her already extensive subject-population within the past year, and almost without the employment of force to do so.

Sir William Wallace, resident-general of Northern Nigeria, who recently arrived home from a tour of duty in that protectorate, tells a remarkable story of empire building in which the civilizing agent is the railroad.

Railway development is proceeding rapidly in the west coast region of Africa, where savage peoples of most primitive habits, but who count their wealth in hundreds of thousands of horses, have been discovered lately in districts hitherto supposed to be unpopulated, and are now welcoming the British trader. Although recently brought in touch with civilization they are rapidly yielding to the methods of peace.

Vast trade opportunities depend on the development of the tribesmen, and tin fields, possibly the richest in the world, as well as valuable deposits of copper, await exploitation.

Sir William Wallace will return in March to his residence at Zungeru to continue the work, which he reports on as follows:

"The past year has been one of the most peaceful since the territory has been taken over by the imperial government. There have been no warlike expeditions, but great strides have been made in bringing under control some of the hostile pagans of northern Nigeria.

"The Munchis, by far the greatest pagan peoples of northern and southern Nigeria, who for a period of eight years openly defied the government and resisted all attempts at administration, have, owing to a policy of peaceful penetration, as opposed to punitive expeditions, been practically brought under control. At least one-half of the Munchi country is now open to trade. British stations have been established in the heart of the country.

"As to the other pagan tribes in the protectorate, the greatest opposition hitherto experienced has been in the Bauchi highlands, where the rocky fastnesses

have made it extremely difficult to deal with the unfriendly and shy people who inhabit them. With almost insignificant loss on their side, and none on ours, these people have now been made to recognize this administration.

"The Bauchi highlands, now open to British trade, are of about 13,000 square miles in extent, and contain perhaps the richest tin fields in the world, and also valuable copper deposits." With regard to the attitude of the great Emirs of the north, the resident-general said:

"Earlier in the year there were signs of unrest in the southeastern part of the Sakoto province, where there is a large school of mallas (priests) who were urging the people to resist taxation.

Without delay a strong force of infantry and mounted infantry were despatched to the scene from Sokoto and Kano, and the speed with which this was done rendered the whole plot abortive, for the mallas, with one exception, went to the Sultan of Sokoto and submitted.

"Rapid progress has been made with the railway, and by New Year's day the line from Lagos is expected to reach Jebba, on the Niger, which point will then be two days by rail from the coast. One hundred and fifty miles of earthworks have been completed in less than a year on the main line of railway from the Niger to Kano, and about 7000 natives are in constant employment on this work, in which the emirs and chiefs are greatly assisting. Rails will now be laid at the rate of a mile and a half to two miles a day, and it is confidently expected that the railroad will be at this junction by June.

"The main line from Baro to Kano, a distance of 400 miles, is being constructed at the cost of £3000 a mile, which may be regarded as a remarkable achievement. The line is of 3 feet 6 inches gauge. Four large Glasgow built locomotives have arrived on the Niger, where they are being erected, and two small construction locomotives are already running. Among the notable schemes initiated by Sir Percy Girouard is that for deepening the Niger to a uniform water depth of five feet. Sir Percy Girouard has now gone on a long tour to Sokoto and the northern provinces."

BALCONY IN AIR TO TEND LAMPS

New Yorkers Invented Novel
Arrangement to Reach the
Lights Set in Parked Space
of Street.

Seventh avenue, New York, above the park has been made over with a curbed and sodded parked space running along the middle, and in this space has been set up a line of electric lights on tall ornamental iron posts. A similar line runs along either side of the street, so that the broad avenue presents at night a very pleasing vista.

To get at the globes on these long lines of electric lamps set on high posts to clean them they use a novel light trimming outfit. The rig for getting at overhead trolley wires is familiar—a wagon carrying a platform high in the air supported on a framework built up from the wagon's body.

This lamp trimming rig is similar, but with a novel addition required by the situation of the middle line of lamps here set up. The wagon itself is driven by electric power, and the framework telescopic, says the New York Sun. A railing guards the platform.

The lamps of the center line are supported in ornamental frames that rise straight up above their posts, so that these lamps stand back three or four feet from the curb.

It is to make it possible to get at the lamps in this line conveniently that the novel addition has been made to the regular platform, from which they could not be reached at all. Built out from one side is a projection like an elongated balcony, and on this the men walk out to get at the globes of the center line of lamps.

JAPAN'S CANADA TRADE GROWING

Ten Years Ago the Exports
Were Insignificant, But
Today the Amount Is
Steadily Increasing.

Ten years ago exports from Japan to Canada were insignificant, amounting to a little over \$100,000. Today, they amount to \$700,000. If these figures are not very large they are pregnant in meaning.

The export of Canadian flour to Japan inaugurated by the visit to Japan by the Hon. Sydney Fisher five years ago amounts to 30,000 barrels, valued at \$130,000; bale products, thanks to Japanese enterprise in British Columbia, amounting to (in some years) \$300,000; the forests of the same province send products worth \$60,000 or \$70,000, says the Kingston (Ont.) Canada Whig.

Especially significant is the export of Canadian condensed milk, although it was started only after Canada joined in the treaty between Great Britain and Japan in 1906.

Until then it was impossible for Canadian condensed milk to compete against the American goods in the Japanese markets, for the former had been barred from enjoying the benefit of the lower rates of the preferential tariff.

CANADA INDIANS FILE BIG CLAIM

BRADFORD, Ont., Can.—A deputation of Six Nations Indian chiefs of Brantford are in Ottawa to press a claim for the sum of \$150,000, which was invested by the imperial authorities in the year 1834 in the Grand River Navigation Company. The money belonged to the Six Nations, and the investment turned out to be a total loss.

The descendants of the chiefs whose money it is said was wasted in the early days, now lay claim to the amount as rightfully theirs. Chiefs A. G. Smith, William Smith and Josiah Hill were the delegation. Senator Belcourt is acting counsel for the Indians, who, it is said, have a good case in their claim.

COMPANY FORMED FOR WORLD PEACE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American Association for International Conciliation, with principal offices in New York city, has been incorporated here to record the history of organized efforts for promoting international peace and relations of comity and good fellowship between nations.

The directors are Nicholas Murray Butler, Lyman Abbott, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Seth Low, New York; Richard Bartholdi, St. Louis; Stephen H. Olm, Rhinebeck; Andrew D. White, Ithaca; Robert A. Franks, Orange, N. J.

JORDAN MARSH CO.

Remember: You are sure to find advertised values exactly as represented. In our advertising "bargain" is a word used carefully—and when used conveys its true meaning.

FOR WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY Our Semi-Annual Before-Stock-Taking Sale

Saturday Next is Inventory Day, the time when every yard or piece of merchandise in this great store must be measured or counted and duly listed. Before then, stocks must be reduced to the lowest possible level. Small and incomplete lines must be disposed of. Hence, all departments have been busy in culling out and preparing offerings for this event, making, all in all, an array of values for this week's buyers stronger and more varied than we've ever presented before in a sale of this character.

Many Lots Are of Course Small and Will Go Quickly It Is Needless to Suggest Prompt Buying at This Time

Furs

	Second Floor
10.00 to 12.00 Squirrel Scarfs.....	.65c
15.00 to 20.00 Squirrel Muffs.....	1.00
12.00 Iceland Fox Sets.....	3.50
12.00 Moufflon Sets.....	3.50
Misses' 15.00 Moufflon Sets.....	6.00
Men's 125.00 Fur-Lined Coats.....	85.00
Men's 7.50 Auto Fur Caps.....	3.50
Men's 4.50 Piece Seal Caps.....	2.50
10.00 Japanese Mink Scarfs.....	6.50
15.00 Bear Auto Gloves.....	10.00
15.00 Seal Gauntlets.....	10.00

Tailored Suits

	Second Floor
17.00 to 20.00 Tailored Suits, now.....	10.50
18.50 to 23.00 Tailored Suits, now.....	12.50
23.50 to 29.50 Tailored Suits, now.....	14.75
27.50 to 35.00 Tailored Suits, now.....	19.50
29.75 to 38.50 Tailored Suits, now.....	21.50
35.00 to 42.50 Tailored Suits, now.....	24.50
37.50 to 45.00 Tailored Suits, now.....	27.50

Women's Coats

	Second Floor
15.00 and 18.00 Long Black Coats.....	.75c
18.00 to 22.50 Broadcloth Capes.....	.75c
15.00 Broadcloth Coats.....	.75c
18.50 Silk Rubber Raincoats.....	1.00
15.00 to 20.00 Burberry Motor Coats.....	1.00
15.00 to 18.00 Black Broadcloth Coats.....	1.00
25.00 Velour Coats.....	1.25
15.00 to 18.00 Fur Collar Coats.....	1.25
25.00 Steamer and Tourist Capes.....	1.50
25.00 to 30.00 Tourist Coats.....	1.50
25.00 to 30.00 Pony Cloth Coats.....	1.75
50.00 to 60.00 Imported Velvet Coats.....	19.75
130 and 175 Street and Evening Coats.....	29.50
200 and 225 Imported Evening Coats.....	58.50

Women's Skirts

	Second Floor
4.50 Gored Walking Skirts.....	2.50
6.50 Gored Walking Skirts.....	3.50
7.50 Panama and Serge Skirts.....	3.95
10.50 Gored Walking Skirts.....	5.50
12.50 Voile Skirts, over Taffeta.....	8.95

Costumes

	Second Floor
15.00 to 18.50 Dresses, about 20.....	7.50
18.50 to 20.00 Brand New Dresses.....	12.50
30.00 to 45.00 Wool Dresses.....	18.50
30.00 to 35.00 Wool Plaid Dresses.....	23.50
40.00 to 45.00 High Grade Dresses.....	27.50
22.50 to 25.00 New Messaline Dresses, about 50.....	15.00
12.50 to 15.00 Linen Jumper Dresses.....	4.50

Women's Waists

	Second Floor
98c to 1.50 Waists, tailored and fancy.....	.89c
1.00 to 2.00 Waists, tailored and fancy.....	.98c
1.50 to 2.50 Waists, tailored and fancy.....	1.29c
3.00 Waists, lawn and batiste.....	1.95
5.00 and 6.00 Waists, new styles.....	3.95
3.00 to 3.95 Flannel Waists, plain colors.....	1.95
3.95 and 5.00 Silk Waists.....	2.95
5.00 and 7.50 Silk Waists, in any style.....	3.95
7.50 and 8.50 Tailored Silk Waists.....	4.95
10.00 and 12.50 Waists of laces and silks.....	5.90

Millinery

	Second Floor
Women's 6.00 to 7.00 Trimmed Hats.....	2.50
Women's and Misses' 4.50 Black Fur Turbans.....	1.50
Women's 3.00 Colored Beaver Flats.....	.50
Women's 4.50 White Full Napped Beaver.....	3.00
Women's 5.00 to 7.00 Trimmed Hats.....	2.50
Misses' 5.00 to 7.00 Trimmed Hats.....	2.50
Children's 1.50 Ready-to-Wear Hats.....	.38c
1.00 to 2.50 Untrimmed Dress Shapes.....	.25c

Women's & Girls' Footwear

	Street Floor

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TOLSTOI ADVISES BALKAN FOLK TO CURB PATRIOTISM

Says Idea of the State and Slavery Is Subordinate to That of the Brotherhood of All Mankind.

NEEDS IN THIS HOUR

BERLIN—In an article in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Count Tolstoi expresses his views of the Balkan situation. In it we see once more the earnest prophet of a higher, united humanity, denouncing race prejudices and military patriotism as anachronisms in this time when other types than the sword-swinging land-storming heroes are demanded.

He says, as time never stops so humanity moves continually on. Not only are its material conditions and methods changing, but its mentality has also changed. The needs in this hour of the Servians or Bosnians or of any people whose rights are being trampled upon is not batteries and bayonets, nor the favor of kings and treaties, but something entirely different.

He says, "The people must become conscious of their true selfhood as human beings, which is the same for all, which prohibits one people lording it over the other and allows no people, it matters not who, to subject itself to an other."

Tolstoi minimizes the importance of the state and of local patriotism. He disagrees with those who maintain there always was a state and therefore that there always must be one. Even if there always had been one it by no means follows it must forever continue.

"Even now," he says, "people are beginning to see that the state is no longer necessary." Out of self-love and ambition great wrongs are done, but the greatest crimes are committed in the name of the state.

So he appeals to the Servians, the Bosnians and the Herzegovinians to forget local hatreds, to temper flaming patriotism. These very things, he says, have already meant the slavery of neighboring Slavic peoples.

Salvation through conformity to the principle of love, which unites all men in one brotherhood, is absolutely and finally incompatible with rendering evil for evil. Says Tolstoi, "People say it is impossible not to render evil for evil because if one did not the unrighteous would triumph over the good."

"I believe just the contrary, that the evil-minded gain power over the good just as the moment people believe it is right to return evil for evil, as is the case among Christian peoples of today. The wicked have only gained power over the good in that it has been regarded an advantage to require an evil deed."

The real destiny and salvation of man, as taught by Christ, are not in any way incumbent on temporal institutions, says Tolstoi, and temporal institutions, whether church or state, cannot shorten the salvation of men, and if all would return love for violence the number of those who do violence would decrease, for nothing but good can come from following the law of love and unity.

"So when a man comes to me and asks what is to be done, whether it is an Indian asking how he shall act toward the Briton, or the Servian what he shall say to Austria, or a Russian or a Persian, there is only one thing I can answer:

AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."

COLONIAL, "Little Nemo."

GLOBE, "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."

HOLLIS STREET, "The Devil."

MAJESTIC, "Marcelle."

PARK, The Sicilian Players.

THE NEW LADY BANTOCK,

TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."

BOSTON, Variety.

KEITH'S, Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY.

Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Violin recital, Richard Czerwonky.

THURSDAY.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

FRIDAY.

Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Sonata recital for violin and piano, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Emilio de Gogorza.

SATURDAY.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

SUNDAY.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Fourth Sunday Chamber concert, The Czerwonky String Quartet and Cecil Fanning, baritone.

METERS IN HOUSES OPPOSED BY MAYOR

City Executive Is Not Inclined to Heed Proposal to

Install Them—Says Waste

Comes From Broken Pipes.

Mayor Hibbard is not in favor of water meters in private dwelling houses and is not inclined to conform to the recommendation of the engineers of the finance commission to install meters in 5 per cent of the houses each year at a cost of \$150,000. The engineers claim there is a daily loss of 60 gallons per capita, but the mayor thinks that this alleged waste is caused by breaks in pipes rather than from waste at the faucets.

Last year Mayor Hibbard refused the use of money for this purpose and in all probability he will not sanction it this year.

In explanation of the mayor's attitude on the matter, Secretary White Tuesday gave out this statement after a talk with Mayor Hibbard:

"The waste of water in Boston is a matter of serious moment. I do not believe in the individual house meters. There are so many possibilities of its being used as a means of oppression that I am inclined to hold back. We are planning, however, for the use of the Deacon block meters now in the streets.

"The waste of water in Boston today is not from open taps, but from breaks in the pipes caused either by their age or electrolysis. This is something that a house meter could never reach. The expense involved in house metering water under this bill, which was absolutely put through the Legislature to protect the Wheelwright paper factory in the western part of the state, is so large that too much care cannot be used before involving the city as a whole."

The lecture was delivered at 6 Marlborough street, and was illustrated. Professor Zueblin said:

"The economy of good street paving is being slowly appreciated in American cities. Recent improvements here, as well as the longer years of European experience, tend to demonstrate the importance of a two-fold principle: good paving consists in a substantial foundation, covered by a surface kept constantly in repair. Macadam, wood, brick stone, asphalt and other surfaces are merely top dressings, which, if laid on a solid foundation of concrete and kept in repair, will insure good streets, requiring only in each case to be adapted to the particular needs of certain quarters of the city."

"One of the secondary problems involved in this is that of tearing up the streets for public improvements. Municipalities generally place restrictions about corporations and individuals with a view to protecting the paving and retaining the control of the streets in the hands of the city. At the same time, the restrictions are seldom stringent enough and the enforcement of them is frequently lax. Conduits should be introduced either under the curbing or in the middle of the street, reached by frequent manholes."

"The continual taking up of the paving for the introduction of wires and pipes breaks the bridge of the street, and will inevitably lead to its general destruction. The economy of good street paving is further in evidence when the question of street cleaning arises."

"Having cleaned the streets there are still many processes necessary in the disposition of the city's refuse, and there remains also the removal of household wastes. Boston has made great advances of late years, but neither it nor New York has yet approached the completeness of system or economy of management found in many of the European cities."

"Among the chief means of improving the public interests may be mentioned street cleaning, garbage disposal, the housing of the people, involving the inspection of dwellings, lodging-houses, workshops and public buildings, a pure and abundant water supply, drainage and sewerage, food inspection, smoke consumption, and the provision of public baths, parks and playgrounds."

"A branch of public service in which American cities usually excel those of other countries is the fire department."

This same lecture will be repeated at the same place at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon.

They went by rail to Prince Albert, on the Canadian Pacific, in the rich agricultural province of Saskatchewan, and from there their trail lay northward until they had left the fertile wheat country far behind them and had passed the frontiers of civilization. Then, having accomplished their errand, they circled about and turned southward and reached the shores of Hudson Bay. Even in the far northern stages of their trip they were able to shoot ducks, and when their supplies of bacon and flour gave out they replenished them at the posts of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, at the hands of whose officers and agents they received many courtesies. They carried letters of introduction that made them welcome guests at the forts, as the stations of these companies are called.

They embarked in a big canoe on one of the rivers north of Prince Albert and traveled north along the line of posts west of Hudson Bay until they left the outposts of the Canadian Northwest mounted police behind, gliding down rivers into lakes and into rivers again, sometimes "carrying" around a portage.

Far north of the 60th parallel, which is the northern bound of Saskatchewan province, they found an Esquimaux tribe against which their Indian guides warned them as being hostile. The tribe, however, sent two children, a boy and a girl, out in canoes to meet them, and treated their visitors with every hospitality. These girls had never seen white men before except at a trading post to the southward.

On their return journey they branched off at Pas Mission to the narrow gauge railroad constructed to Fort Churchill, 45 miles distant, on the shore of Hudson Bay. These 45 miles they made on a hand-car. The traverse map which they made of the region they traveled is the first aid to exploration that has ever been made of some of the country.

**CANADA COINAGE
PAYS A PROFIT**

OTTAWA—The public accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31 last year have been presented to Parliament. Receipts on account of consolidated fund were \$96,054,505; expenditures, \$76,641,451.

Expenditures chargeable to capital totalled \$30,429,906; while other expenditures were: For railway subsidies, \$2,037,629; for bounties, \$2,787,354. The net debt was \$277,960,850, an increase of \$14,288,990.

During the year ending March 31 the government made a profit of \$284,288 upon its silver coinage and \$4,411 upon its copper coinage.

ELECTRICITY FOR MILLS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Electrical equipment is to be installed in the Lancaster Cotton Mills of Lancaster and the Eureka Cotton Mills and Springstein Mills of Chester. About 3000 horse-power will be furnished the three plants, which operate 100,000 spindles and 2500 looms for yarns, sheetings and gingham.

GIRLS DISPLACE MEN WAITERS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Two hundred and fifty waitresses from Boston have arrived here to serve the guests of the Hotel Chalfonte. They take the places of men who quit work.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1909.

URGES NEW IDEAS FOR PROPER CARE OF CITY'S STREETS

Professor Zueblin in Lecture Today, Scores the American Method of Continually Taking Up Pavements.

TELLS HIS REMEDY

Professor Charles Zueblin, discussing the building and maintenance of streets today in the ninth of his course of lectures on the general subject, "The American Municipality," drew comparisons with the systems in use in European cities where, when wires and pipes once laid, are done so once and for all.

He pointed out that where streets are continually being torn up there is no possibility of maintaining good thoroughfares.

"The continual taking up of the paving," he said, "for the introduction of wires and pipes breaks the bridge of the street and will inevitably lead to its general destruction."

"Conduits should be introduced," he said, "either under the curbing or in the middle of the street, reached by frequent manholes."

While admitting that New York and Boston had made considerable progress toward improvement, especially along the lines of keeping the streets clean, he said that it "has not yet approached the completeness of system or economy of management found in many of the European cities."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1909.

Kaiser Honored On Birthday



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY,
Ruler for whom his capital is decorated today and upon whom congratulations are pouring.

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Resisted Reforms Welcomed

No more bitter controversy ever ruled in this country than that over human slavery, and before it was abolished a great civil war had to be fought.

Yet, today, there could not probably be found anywhere in the United States an advocate of slavery. The very section where slavery most flourished, and which fought hardest for its maintenance, would not now re-establish it. There is general agreement that slavery was not only wrong but uneconomic. The only question that is in dispute—and it is now of course a purely academic question—is whether the methods adopted to get rid of slavery were the best that could have been adopted. It is argued by some that the institution of slavery would have broken down of its own weight, if left to itself, and that the attacks of the agitators and friction produced by unceasing controversy served only to bring on a costly war that might have been avoided if saner methods had been adopted. In the nature of the case no one can say definitely whether this condition is well grounded or not.

Now pass to the reforms instituted during the past few years, and which by some are held to have produced that unrest and shock to confidence that caused the panic of 1907. Speaking broadly, there are very few

who are not now glad that the reforms have been effective. How many people are there left who deplore the passing of the rebate? Certainly not the railroads which so long granted the rebates.

How many people are there who regret that the railroad pass has been abolished? Certainly not more than the small minority who, by use of the privilege, were able to ride free on the railroads; and probably many of the politicians are glad to be relieved of constant and embarrassing solicitation for their influence in getting passes.

How many are there who are not glad of the pure food law? Leaving out of question the possible need of amendment of the law and its interpretation in some respects, is there not a pretty general feeling of satisfaction that consumers of food now have this protection against adulterations and impurities; and are not most of the manufacturers glad of the protection the law affords them in the manufacture of square goods?

There was a tremendous controversy over meat inspection, and yet now the packers are passing resolutions of congratulation over the establishment of better methods.

A few years ago the agitation in favor of corporation publicity was met with angry denunciation; and yet at this time the principle of publicity is being accepted, and some of our biggest corporations are putting it into practical operation, while, after many years of protest, we have finally established a comprehensive weekly exhibit of banking conditions.—*Wall Street Journal*.

New Year's Resolution of a Business Man

To be joyous in my work, moderate in my pleasures, chary in my confidences, faithful in my friendships, to be energetic but not excited, enthusiastic but not fanatical; loyal to the truth as I see it, but ever open minded to newer light; to abhor gush as I would profanity, and to hate cant as I would a lie; to be careful in my promises, punctual in my engagements, candid with myself and frank with others; to discourage shams and rejoice in all that is beautiful and true; to do my work and live my life so that neither shall require defense nor apology; to honor no one simply because rich or famous, and despise no one because humble or poor; to be gentle and considerate toward the weak, respectful yet self-repecting toward the great; courteous to all, obsequious to none; to seek wisdom from great books and inspiration from good men; to invigorate my mind with noble thoughts as I do my body with sunshine and fresh air; to prize all sweet human friendships and seek to make at least one home happy; to have charity for the erring, sympathy for the sorrowing, cheer for the despondent; to be indifferent to none, helpful to some, friendly with all—this shall be my endeavor during the coming year.—From the Congregationalist.

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THE HOME FORUM

RELIEF FOR SAN FRANCISCO HORSES

Special means for providing drinking water since great fire.



FIRST WATER TROUGH ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT A FEW WEEKS AFTER THE FIRE.

These troughs were elevated 3½ feet above the pavement, were 20 feet long and had a self-filling attachment, with faucet and drinking cup for drivers.

Providing of drinking places for horses has been an interesting feature of the work of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals since the great fire and earthquake. Two new troughs for horses have been erected by the society in the past month, one at Eighth and Bryant streets and

one on the San Bruno road at the Six-Mile House.

The idea of erecting wooden watering-troughs about the city as a temporary measure to alleviate the great suffering from thirst of the thousands of horses used here after the fire in removing debris from the ruins, was first conceived by Mr. George Renner of the Draymen's Association, which erected a

number of troughs. Upon Mr. Renner's suggestion the society also erected six troughs at that time, and these were universally used by teamsters and the public in general, that they have been maintained ever since, and at a recent meeting of the board of trustees it was decided to make them a permanent department of the work. Five wooden and two steel and concrete water troughs are now in use and this number will be increased by the addition of four steel and concrete ones, established in parts of the city where heavy teaming makes them most required, and the entire number will be kept in service until such time as they can be replaced by ornamental fountains. The Draymen's Association volunteered its assistance and will pay the cost of material for the construction of the troughs.

The society endeavored to have the Spring Valley Water Co. supply the troughs with water free, but its efforts failed, although William B. Bourn, president of the company, made a personal donation to assist in the work. It has been decided to pay for the water from a bequest which came to the society recently from the estate of Mrs. Rosalie Colombari with the request that it be put to some specific and practical use for the benefit of animals, and this use of the money, which is sufficient to pay for all the water served through the troughs for some time to come, is considered by the trustees of the organization an appropriate expression of the wishes of the donor and a fitting tribute to her benevolent spirit.

At four points is massed exuberance of detail and color—the richly carved altar piece of gilded oak, the pulpit in black marble and alabaster, the royal pew of Christian IV, hung high in the triforium like a musicians' gallery and carved and colored like a jewel casket, and the organ which carries the roccoco to a point just this side of vulgarity. But a few such notes of exaggeration cannot spoil the fine simplicity of the church.

Roskilde (you will say "Roskilda") if you want to be Danish, a quaint little shrunken town at the end of a long fjord that comes wandering inland miles and miles from the sea, is all that remains of the medieval capital of Zealand, though it doesn't look as if it could ever have been the capital of anything. From out its clusters of low-browed thatched cottages with their dear little walled gardens, the Dom rises like a mighty borg. Considered from without, the queer old red brick face is not so much beautiful as impressive by sheer height and mass. Inspired beyond doubt by the wonderful brick cathedrals of North Germany, it wants their noble symmetry. Enormously tall buttresses give it a high-shouldered effect and a pair of wretched spindling spires cheapen the great western towers.

But if Roskilde Domkirke has small outward beauty, nobody will dispute the singular lightness and purity of the interior. Escaping the cold barrenness of its German prototypes by virtue of red brick demi-columns which, to quote the Danish guide, "are rising high and energetically" against the white-washed walls, and the effective use of brick and tile in the groining of the roof, it escapes also the German effect of cluttering.

"Even up to the last five years of his life," writes Ellen Terry, "Henry Irving was striving, striving. He never rested on old triumphs, never found a part in which there was no more to do. Once when I was touring with him in America, at the time when he was at the highest point of his fame, I watched him one day in the train—always a delightful occupation, for his face provided many pictures a minute—and being struck by a curious expression, half-triumphant, half-despairing, asked him what he was thinking about."

"I was thinking," he answered slowly, "how strange it is that I should have made the reputation I have as an actor, with nothing to help me, with no equipment. My legs, my voice—everything has been against me. For an actor who can't walk, can't talk and has no face to speak of, I've done pretty well."

"And I, looking at that splendid head, those wonderful hands which he was holding out in a despairing gesture toward me, thought, 'Ah, you little know!'"

Weariness and despair grow out of the fact that men do not know God.

A FIRST AID TO RIGHT LIVING

Model Tenements Rising in Chicago.

Chicago is about to benefit from the construction of model tenements. At 5528 and 5530 Lake avenue, the heart of the notorious "black belt" of Hyde Park, there has arisen a clean, presentable structure of attractive yellow brick which will serve as an object lesson for others who believe seriously in a definite rehabilitation of the slum section of the city.

The building is the model tenement built by William M. Hoy, wholesale grocer, on lines which brought Architect H. W. Tomlinson the earnest commendation of the housing committee of the City Club.

The building faces the elevated tracks of the Illinois Central from the midst of a row of irregular shacks.

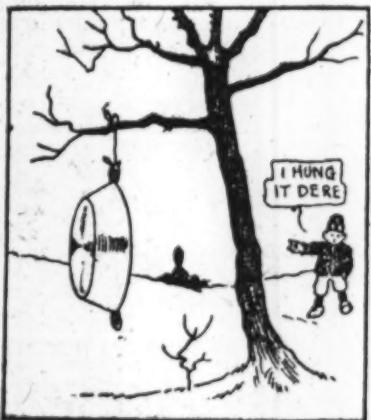
Mr. Hoy, believing that clean, decent surroundings are a first aid to right living, has furnished them for the prospective tenants of the building. For a sum almost as small as many of the colored people of all the neighborhood pay for dirty, ill ventilated suites of rooms Mr. Hoy has provided four and five room flats which have steam heat, janitor service, illuminating gas, hot and cold water, hardwood floors, electric bells, speaking tubes, letter boxes, window shades, full bathroom conveniences—even to a shower—scientific ventilation, and so on.

The buildings in the neighborhood, says the Chicago Post, it almost appears, realize that there is something new, strangely clean and decent, and unexpected in their midst. Each of the old structures seems to be leaning over toward the new as if to hear and see all that was going on there.

On one there seems even to be an expression of joy—if a building may be said to have anything so human. This edifice is a one-story affair wearing an

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

PICTURE PUZZLE



Aesop's Fables Retold.

THE ASTRONOMER.

An Astronomer used to go out at night to observe the stars. One evening as he wandered through the suburbs with his whole attention fixed on the sky, he fell unawares into a deep well. While he lamented and bewailed his sorrows and bruises and cried loudly for help, a neighbor ran to the well and learning what had happened, said: "Hark, old man, why in striving to pry into what is in heaven, do you not manage to see what is on earth?"

The neighbor might have given his help without harsh words, for doubtless the old man was doing as great a service by studying the stars as was the neighbor in studying the fields around him. But it was well for all of us to learn how to move aright among the things of life with which we have immediate contact, for we must first learn to walk in the fields without harm, before we may take it upon ourselves to study the stars.

A few days later he asked his big sister coaxingly to make him some more of that "swimming peninsula!"—The Children's Star.

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.
Mystic Ants: Servant, infant, slave, mendicant, truant, chant, regnant, lieutenant.

To play too good a game of billiards is evidence of a misspent youth.—Herbert Spencer.

The hoe is a good teacher. * * * Man that don't hoe his character every day or two won't have any more.—Irving Bacheller: "Uncle Eb's Last Day A-Fishing."

Advice—"You've got to put a certain amount of dependence on yohself," said Uncle Eb. "De man dat goes aroun' lookin' fo' too much advice is liable to find himself in de position of de geman dat gits so interested readin' de time dat he misses his train."—Washington Star.

GET-RICH-QUICK FARMING

Not All That Glitters Therein is Gold.

Nothing better illustrates the truth of that old adage that "all is not gold that glitters" than the unusual crops and animals that from time to time bob up serenely in the periodicals. For instance, a man dropped in the writer's office to inquire about raising frogs out on Long Island. He had the land, or rather marsh, frogs were plentiful, as evidenced by their nightly concerts, the market was close by, and so on. Another man inquired about mushrooms which he was sure must be very profitable because they will grow anywhere, even in dark caves, and because all the best restaurants want mushrooms for flavoring. Still another, a sportsman, has become enthusiastic over pheasants which com-

mand such high prices whether for game or ornament, or for luxuriant living. Other people run to foxes, skunks, ginseng, or some other thing that commands a big price. Always the big price is the charming note in these things.

How do these things come to attract notice? Always from the wrong end, the "money-in-it" end. Some well-meaning fellow remarks that there ought to be money in raising frogs, for instance, because the tadpoles live on muddy water which costs nothing, and the frogs eat bugs, which not only cost nothing but are a nuisance; therefore—and it is all figured out. Gossip spreads the tale and the press gives it in due time to the public, who swallow it.

The trouble with all these "special crops" is that the difficulties in producing them keep the price up. Since we have spoken of frogs, let's continue. The tadpoles are sure to dry up if the water fails, or they may form choice morsels for newts, but should they reach frog-hood they may meet the fate of the frog that "would a wooin' go"—be gobbed by ducks. Then, too, there is always a possibility of a hopping hegira. Mushrooms may not grow; they usually don't when they are wanted to! Ginseng may be worth \$10 a pound, but cost \$15 to produce and perhaps the Chinese may have become too enlightened to buy it by the time it is of marketable size, four to six or more years.

Moral—Potatoes, chickens, and butter may not look so big on paper but they're fairly reliable.

Shear Wit

Advice—"You've got to put a certain amount of dependence on yohself," said Uncle Eb. "De man dat goes aroun' lookin' fo' too much advice is liable to find himself in de position of de geman dat gits so interested readin' de time dat he misses his train."—Washington Star.

Hairbreadth Escape—"Will father be an angel?" asked the little boy. "He's got whiskers, and angels don't have any."

"Well," replied the grandmother, "your father may get there, but it will be by a close shave."—Atlanta Constitution.

Let us remember that gracious speech flows from a gracious heart.

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MARY BAKER EDDY

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We are constantly reminding ourselves that the Bible is full of promises from God to men, through which all good should come to God's children, and we spend a great deal of time in wondering and asking why we are not the recipients of these many promised blessings. Are we still so childish that we remember only the pennies which our father has promised us for the piece of work he has given us to do, and forget the work that must come first? Jesus said, "If ye love me, keep my commandments." He did not say, "If you love me, you shall have all the rewards of keeping my commandments without the need of observing them, but he did say in many places that obedience to his commands and those of his Father would certainly be followed by rich blessings and abundant rewards, though there is always a condition precedent to the enjoyment of the good promised.

The promises of the Bible are always preceded by commands to be or to do. Except for our childish fear and lack of faith there would be no need for promises. An understanding of our Father and of our relation to Him would make it necessary for us to hear no more than the command, and we would be on our

way to execute it. Such an understanding would include the certainty that a more ample reward awaits our return than we could have asked for, since He is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us." Also the conditions under which the work is to be done will have no more deterrent effect upon us than doubt of reward. Daniel paid no further attention to his enemies and to their schemes against him and against the honor of his God, when he "knew that the writing was signed," than to keep his face steadfastly toward the house and city of that God, and to renew his communion with Him three times a day. He did not inquire as to whether the result of this fidelity to God's commands would be reward or penalty. When he was thrown into the lions' den, it may have seemed even to himself that the latter was his portion, still he looked nowhere but to his God, and the story of his magnificent reward has come down the centuries to strengthen thousands of wavering hearts.

We must not be time

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 27, 1909.

No Excuse for Pessimism Here

THERE IS really no excuse for the doleful predictions made in some quarters with regard to the condition of the national finances. In view of the fact that the nation has only just emerged from a financial panic and a period of most acute industrial depression, during which our external as well as our internal commerce has suffered tremendous losses, the showing made by the national treasury is very satisfactory.

There has been a falling off in treasury receipts, but it should be borne in mind that a great falling off can occur in this particular without materially impairing the national solvency. The available balance on hand on Dec. 31 was \$163,853,332—a very comfortable start for the new year.

Of course, our rate of expenditure is high, but it is not so necessarily. That is to say, the country could very readily trim its running expenses, if it so desired. During the six months ending on June 30, 1908, the total treasury receipts were \$317,412,629; during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1908, they were \$293,422,863, showing a falling off of \$23,980,766. During the corresponding periods the expenditures were respectively, \$326,815,059 and \$357,813,374, showing an increase of \$30,998,315. It would have been possible to have cut the expenditures to a point which would have left no deficiency, as, for instance, the river and harbor expenditures are being cut this year. In other words, if we spend money on a big scale in good times, we can, at our pleasure, reduce our expenses on a big scale during tight times.

And retrenchment in many directions will not only be desirable but very necessary until commerce shall have resumed its normal flow. This condition is not far in the distance. On the contrary, from all appearances the trade currents will be as strong before the close of the present year as they were two years ago. And with the return of prosperity the national treasury will have to do once more with surpluses rather than with deficits.

TWO VESSELS will soon be under construction in Belfast, Ire., on what might be termed a carte blanche order from the White Star company, which are to surpass any ships afloat in size and some other particulars.

Between the Belfast and the White Star companies, it seems, such an agreeable understanding has existed since 1870 that, although more than a score of vessels have been built by one and accepted and paid for by the other, there never has been a serious disagreement.

In the present instance, as on previous occasions, the construction of the ships will be entered upon without contract and without specifications, the shipbuilding company undertaking simply to outdo all its previous efforts, the steamship company undertaking to be satisfied with the result.

This will explain why there are available no details with relation to the cost of the vessels now in hand. It is known, however, that the two ships are to be alike, each having a displacement of 60,000 tons, with length between 950 and 1000 feet, draft of 37 feet, and with engines of 50,000 horsepower to propel them at a speed of not less than twenty-one knots an hour. Some idea of the enormous size of these ships may be formed by consideration of the fact that the Great Eastern, which a generation ago was regarded as a marvel in the shipbuilding line, had a displacement of only 25,000 tons, was only 600 feet in length, and drew only 30 feet of water.

The new ships are to be known as the Olympic and Titanic, and when completed they will exceed in size the Lusitania and the Mauretania as much as the latter do the ocean liners of two decades ago. They will not, however, be as fast as the Cunarders.

As an incident to the construction of these great vessels, a preliminary expense of \$1,000,000 was necessary in the matter of providing berths for them. These are of steel girders nearly 500 feet high, 300 feet wide and nearly 1000 feet long. The Olympic and Titanic are designed especially as freight carriers, but each will have a dining room capable of seating 600 persons.

They will have a margin of only three feet in the channel of New York harbor at low water; they would have to wait for high water before entering the ports of Boston or Philadelphia.

Indian Railways and African Coalfields

TO A LARGE extent the prosperity of a manufacturing country depends upon its coal supply. Nothing probably has been of greater value to England in developing her industries than the abundance of every description of coal, within the immediate neighborhood of her various industries. And few things have been more persistently preached to her governments, with it must be admitted less effect, than the necessity for husbanding these resources. The same advantages have been shared by the manufacturers of America. Indeed so enormous are the American supplies that it has been generally supposed that she would gradually absorb much of the import trade of Europe and even Asia. The news, however, that the Indian railways are negotiating, for their future supplies, with the proprietors of the coal-fields of the Transvaal and Natal, has suddenly aroused attention to the fact that there are other competitors in the market. The South African coalfields have not so far been regarded as dangerous rivals but if it should prove that they are able to supply the vast system of Indian railways satisfactorily, a great future will undoubtedly be in store for them.

It is true that India herself possesses extensive coalfields, but they are so situated that in the present distribution of Indian commerce the coal has to be carried entirely across the peninsula before it can be utilized. Nor is this the principal disadvantage even under which they labor. The only coal suitable for railway traffic is found in Bengal alone, and it so happens that the carrying trade of the great system of railways known as the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, is roughly speaking from east to west. It follows, therefore, that the traffic on these lines is congested by the effort to carry freight and coal simultaneously from their extremities to their bases at Bombay and Karachi respectively. If then it should prove that the

South African coalfields are able to ship coal from Durban or Lorenzo Marques and land it at Bombay or Karachi, it is evident that they will at once solve the problem of the Indian railways, and open a great future for themselves. The question which has to be answered is what the real resources of the South African coalfields amount to.

Bunyan

THE determination to erect a memorial window to John Bunyan, in Westminster Abbey, affords a remarkable proof of the manner in which the heresy of one century may not merely become the orthodoxy of another, but may actually be honored in it. Two centuries and a half ago Bunyan was thrown into prison, in Bedford, as a sectary. In the days of the Protectorate, when new sects were starting up like mushrooms every morning, and the conscience of the country seemed to be in a state of perpetual fermentation, he had dealt, in the meetings of the Baptists, in Bedford, as faithfully with the established, or rather disestablished church, as any Cromwellian saint could have desired. When, consequently, Monk declared for the King, and Charles came over to England from that picturesque old house, in which he had been living, under the shadow of the belfry in Bruges, the turn of the political wheel brought the church and the Cavaliers once more to the top, and Bunyan was consigned to what George Fox once graphically described as a "nasty stinking prison." It has been said, and said without the least exaggeration, that the jail of today is a palace compared with the prison of the restoration. Fox's own prison was inches deep in slime and so noisome that he was compelled to burn his straw bedding to exist. Yet for twelve years, tortured by fears for the welfare of his family, alternately caressed, threatened, or cajoled by the tribunals before which he was brought, Bunyan never flinched. He was compared to Alexander the copper-smith; he was told not to hide his gift, but that his gift lay in repairing old kettles; and was perpetually assured that if he would only promise to stop preaching he might go free. His invariable answer was that if they let him out tomorrow, tomorrow he would preach. At last his fortitude was rewarded. In the twelfth year of his incarceration an act of Parliament swept the prisons of their prisoners for conscience' sake, and he was a free man.

During the days of his imprisonment he had begun that marvelous book which, written by an illiterate tinker, drew from one of the severest of all critics the declaration that there was no book in our literature on which he would so readily stake "the fame of the old unpolluted English language." Its reception was extraordinary. The strict Baptists were scandalized. The stories in it of fair ladies, and lions, and giants were, they insisted, more worthy of the ribald wits of Will's coffee-house than of a minister of the gospel. The church party was contemptuous and bitter. Long years after, Cowper himself declared that he was afraid of mentioning Bunyan's name in his poetry, as it would only provoke a sneer. The people, on the other hand, made the book their own from the first. Edition followed edition with extraordinary rapidity. In Scotland the demand for it was even greater than in England, while Bunyan himself declared, with pardonable pride, that in New England his allegory was the source of the daily conversation of hundreds of families.

Today there are no qualifications. "Every reader," says Macaulay, "knows the straight and narrow path as well as he knows a road in which he has gone backward and forward a hundred times. And this miracle the tinker had wrought." And now shortly the scenes along that road, framed in one of the great windows of the Abbey, will look down on the monuments of the men England has delighted to honor. There Christian and Evangelist will meet; there will be seen the wicket gate; there will be shown the burden of sin cast at the foot of the cross; Mr. Interpreter's house, the armor of Truth, the fight with Apollyon, Vanity Fair, will all be there; and finally the crossing of the river to the celestial city, and the Christian's joyous entry through the gate."

TWO ITEMS of news of universal interest, in origin widely apart, differing greatly in character, and yet, in a way, complementing each other, were given publicity yesterday. One appeared under an Indianapolis date and told of a statement by Prof. William Griffiths, mining expert and geologist, of Scranton, Pa., who was in attendance upon the miners' convention in the first-named city. According to this statement, the supply of anthracite will be exhausted in eighty-five years. His estimates are based upon the survey of 1905. The production has been averaging just under 80,000,000 tons a year for several years. In 1907 it was 76,000,000 tons. Already much territory is entirely mined out, he said, and the empty caverns are so numerous and great now that it is possible for people to walk twenty, thirty or more miles under the surface of the earth in mine passages.

The other item appeared under a Winnipeg date, and told us that the Canadian Pacific railway has determined to electrify its system through the Rocky mountains. Plans were begun a year ago in secret, the item went on to say, and experts were sent to examine the mountain streams and the available water supply between the eastern Rockies and the Pacific coast range. They reported that there were enough waterfalls immediately adjacent to the Canadian Pacific's main line to "develop energy sufficient to run all the railways in the world."

Now, assuming that the very worst should happen to the coal supply eighty-five years hence, we may take it for granted that before that time arrives other and compensating sources of power will have been discovered and developed.

Just how many thousands or millions of years this planet turned on its axis and swung in its orbit before coal was discovered is not known, but there is no question whatever that anthracite was first used for making steam in 1825. It would seem as if the world might, therefore, continue to turn and swing after the supply of anthracite had become exhausted.

At all events, there will be no excuse for alarm or depression until we shall have made use of all the other sources of power awaiting our discovery and development.

We are only beginning to understand the forces that are playing all around us.

IN EITHER case—whether the raising of the Maine would prove us to have been right or wrong in our conclusions of some years ago—we have less to fear from a full revelation of the truth than from the suspicion that we are hiding it.

NOBODY who is familiar with the story of the recent tragic occurrence off Nantucket light, would withhold, if it were possible, we are sure, a word of the praise that is at present being bestowed so generously upon John R. Binns, the wireless telegraph operator who kept his courage and his post without regard to self or surroundings through the trying hours that intervened between the collision and the arrival of succor. And the whole country, it is safe to presume, will be grateful to Congressman Boutell of Chicago for paying the heroism of this man tribute which shall be preserved in the records of the national House of Representatives.

"I believe," said Mr. Boutell, "that every one who read the accounts of the collision, the jeopardy in which the occupants of the two ships were placed and the way in which the news reached the rescuers, felt that there was one silent actor in the tragedy whose name should be immortalized, the Marconi operator on the Republic, who had the cool head and the steady hand to send forth on the willing wings of the air the message of the disaster that saved hundreds of lives, and the message of deliverance that relieved thousands of anxious hearts."

Well and truly said. Nor would anybody who is familiar with this wonderful story of achievement in the realm of the unseen attempt to stem the tide of congratulation that is flowing steadily toward the modest young discoverer whose system of communication made John R. Binns' splendid performance possible.

ON THE WHOLE, friends of the higher education, teachers, graduates and students alike, ought to be fairly well satisfied with E. H. Harriman's reply to the question: "Is college education an essential or even a valuable preparation for a man who expects to enter railroading?"

Briefly, Mr. Harriman's reply was, in effect, that college education will be helpful providing it has not caused the college educated young man to forget the things he learned in high school. Even then he may have to work himself out of the burdensome ornaments of college education before he can make himself useful. Nevertheless, while the high school boy is likely to beat the college man at the start, because of his quicker grasp upon simple propositions and his ready way of getting at them, the college man, if he survive the struggle, will be more successful in the end, because of his more thorough training.

This is in line with the experience of employers and observers in all departments of activity. The young man fresh from college and primed with a classical education, as a rule, must lay aside his scholarly attainments if he desires to give real satisfaction. He must "get down" to practical things. But having "found himself" everything else being equal, his chances of success from this time on are better than those of the man who has not had his educational advantages, because he has a better foundation on which to build, greater resources upon which to draw.

It is probably true that the average college man does not enter the world of action burdened with what might be called profound learning, and that he does not know enough of the classics, of philosophy and of the higher mathematics to hurt; yet, if it is nothing more than the college atmosphere which envelops him, he finds himself somewhat handicapped until he throws it aside for the atmosphere in which he hopes to make his living and to achieve success.

Mr. Harriman knows, as every great manager of men in the industrial world of today does, that young men cannot be too thoroughly educated. What Mr. Harriman and all other industrial captains and all those who have to do with the employment of men object to is the college man who is incapable of adjusting himself to practical affairs.

THOSE who have been honored with blank applications should lose no time in getting into line with the first 2000 seeking membership in the merchants' association.

"WERE Franklin to come to Philadelphia today," declared Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, before the New York alumni of that institution in a speech at its annual dinner, "we could tell him that more money has been spent upon the University of Pennsylvania than upon any other institution in the state. Our university is entirely out of debt; we pay for everything as we go along."

This lines up handsomely with the showing made by the state itself, which is also out of debt and has money in the bank. Yet as a state can sometimes get into debt with profit to its people, so a great institution of learning may be free from the annoyance of the bill-collector and still have need of some things essential to its complete welfare. The esteemed Philadelphia Inquirer thinks it sees this condition and is led to remark that while the record to which Provost Harrison has pointed with so much pride is a fine one, yet it is so only relatively.

The University of Pennsylvania is one of the greatest of American educational establishments. Its 4500 students come from every state and territory in the Union and from about fifty foreign countries. We are told that it has more Britons as students than there are Rhodes scholars in Oxford. It is claimed to be the most cosmopolitan college in the world. It is held that its plant is in many respects the best in the country, while additions to its equipment are constant and of the very best character. But it has the smallest endowment of any great educational institution in the country. Thus, while Columbia has \$23,000,000 in productive funds, Cornell \$9,000,000, Girard \$24,000,000, Harvard \$21,000,000, Yale \$9,000,000, Leland Stanford \$24,000,000 and Chicago \$15,000,000, Pennsylvania has only \$5,000,000.

It is interesting to learn the explanation which a loyal friend of the institution has to offer with regard to the manner in which it makes both ends meet, says the Inquirer:

That it is so rich in equipment and is out of debt, is due more than to any other source to the fact that Mr. Harrison is the most persistent beggar in the whole realm of pedagogy. Mr. Harrison is instant in season and out of season, getting after the men with money to come up to the help of higher education. Every year he gets a good deal of money, but never enough. It is of public knowledge that the institution is kept out of debt by his own large contributions. He wipes out each year's deficit with personal check.

This is a matter that requires readjustment, and now that attention has been called to it, no doubt results will be forthcoming.

Not Quite Out of Debt As Yet